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TYPHOID FEVER—RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NURSE REGARDING ITS PREVENTION.

Typhoid fever is a state of infection caused by a specific germ, the typhoid bacillus. The bacillus was first described by Eberth in 1880. Typhoid is generally spoken of as not contagious, because, unlike the more actively contagious diseases, the danger of infection does not lie in breathing the air of the sick room. In la grippe and the eruptive fevers, for instance, simple presence in the patient's room readily communicates the disease because the germs which are given off are easily transmitted in the air. In typhoid fever the infectious material escapes from the body in the faeces and urine, therefore the infection of typhoid can be to a large extent controlled simply by thorough disinfection of the discharges. The typhoid bacilli are most abundant during the period of active intestinal ulceration, but they may continue to be present until convalescence is fully established; and in some cases the bacilli continue to propagate and be thrown off in the discharges long after convalescence. In suitable environment the germs seem to retain their vitality for a long time after they escape from the body. We are told that they are not destroyed by freezing, nor are they rendered harmless by drying; also that it is possible for them to live for months in soil. The typhoid germs do not, however, multiply outside of the body; nor do they produce the disease in the lower animals; consequently, the prevention of typhoid fever has to do simply with the bacilli that come from human beings suffering from the disease, every case of typhoid fever being due to the infection from some preceding case. We are told, moreover, by those who have made special investigation and study of the subject, that all cases of typhoid fever are not only due to previous cases, but that the great majority of them are due to infection from previous cases that were known to be typhoid, and therefore from sources of infection that could have been prevented, being due to discharges known to be infected. These authorities tell us that, making all due allowance for them, but a small percentage of cases arise from the various sources of infection that cannot be controlled, such as unrecognized cases, as in typhoid of the walking type, ordinary cases in the early stage before the disease is recognized and the cured cases known as bacilli carriers.

The typhoid bacilli usually gain entrance into the body in water, milk or other articles of food which have become contaminated by the discharges from typhoid fever patients. The most common source of infection is the drinking of polluted water, that is water contaminated by sewage. Some authorities estimate that about eighty-five per cent. of typhoid cases arise

from this cause. Through the ignorance or carelessness of those in charge of one typhoid patient the water supply for a large community may become polluted with germs from undisinfected discharges carried by streams or sewers. Numerous instances are on record in which more or less severe epidemics of typhoid have been traced to one case occurring on a watershed. When typhoid infection gets into milk it is due to unsanitary handling, probably washing the cans with polluted water, or to the handling of the milk by someone engaged in caring for a typhoid patient, or perhaps even by someone suffering from a mild form of typhoid. Diluting the milk with infected water may also be a source of infection. We are now assured that it is not possible that, as was once thought, cows drinking infected water can transmit the bacilli in their milk. Typhoid infection may also be transmitted through the medium of flies and in dust from dried undisinfected stools. Flies are coming to be regarded as important agents in the transmission of the typhoid bacilli to articles of food. The fly breeds and thrives in filth and can carry disease germs directly from sewage to articles of food upon which it alights. Investigation has shown that the apparently harmless house fly is really an enemy to be dreaded as it has been proved that it does carry disease germs and that food is infected in this way. Flies are said to be responsible for a large number of the deaths from typhoid, especially in country districts and in military camps. It is said that the terrible epidemic of typhoid which ravaged the United States army during the Spanish-American war was spread largely through flies.

It seems to the writer that if there is one special subject with which nurses in general should be particularly familiar that subject is surely typhoid fever, it being a disease concerning which so much is constantly said and written. And for the average private nurse there is perhaps no other disease a knowledge of which would be more useful, as typhoid fever is still so common that most private nurses are frequently called upon to nurse patients suffering from it. And it will continue to be common, authorities tell us, just as long as those in charge of typhoid patients continue to neglect the precautions essential to its prevention. Not long ago I read an article in which the writer, himself a physician, frankly expressed his convictions that as the great majority of cases of typhoid fever were in charge of a doctor and a nurse, very frequently, indeed, a trained nurse, the infection of typhoid spread mostly, as has been said, from discharges known to be infected. If it is a fact that typhoid continues to spread chiefly because nurses as a class are not doing their full duty in the matter of prevention, decidedly, there must be something wrong somewhere, notwithstanding the wealth of information we are given upon this disease. This paper is not written for the purpose of discussing the pros and cons of the question as to whether doctors and nurses generally do their duty in regard to the prevention of typhoid infection. The responsibility of ascertaining that the nurse in charge knows what ought to be done lies with the doctor in charge of the case, but in the case of trained nurses specific instructions are not, I think, often deemed necessary. In the course of a somewhat varied experience in the nursing of typhoid fever, in city, town and country, in the east and in the west, the

writer can recollect but one single instance where the physician enquired as to how the discharges were being disposed of, and not even one solitary occasion when the enquiry was made as to the means of disinfection that were being employed. The experience of many other trained nurses must, one would suppose, be very similar. Now we will not interpret this as neglect on the part of the physician, but rather look upon it in the light of a compliment as demonstrating the confidence reposed in our profession, and it may not be out of place to ask ourselves individually if we have always proved just as worthy of it as we would have, had we always paused to reflect that a little carelessness on our part might easily mean sickness and loss of life to others, not to mention our always important selves. Where a trained nurse is employed, the busy doctor often feels that it relieves him of much that he would otherwise have to personally look after—one of the advantages naturally expected from having a trained nurse in charge of a case—and as the cause of typhoid fever is not so recent a discovery that any nurse may be supposed to be ignorant concerning it, as it is, indeed, a fact that was known prior to the establishment of most of our training schools, it is reasonable to suppose not only that every trained nurse has been instructed regarding the cause of typhoid, but also as to the best methods to adopt in order to prevent the possibility of the disease spreading from her patient to other people. Certain instruction regarding typhoid fever infection is given to every pupil nurse, and the argument may be advanced that this instruction is quite sufficient to cause any ordinarily intelligent person to feel a sense of her responsibility towards the public when she is nursing a case of typhoid; yet, if many, or some, otherwise good nurses seem to lose sight of this responsibility, apparently they have never been made to realize the tremendous importance depending upon the preventive measures employed by every individual who has charge of a typhoid patient. And the actual work of carrying out the details necessary for the prevention of infection lies with the nurse, not with the physician. The doctor may give the most careful specific instructions, but they will avail nothing if the nurse does not as carefully carry them out. It is the opinion of the writer, however, that if the doctor does give specific instructions regarding the preventive measures that he desires to have carried out, the cases where the nurse, especially the trained nurse, fails to carry them out exactly as ordered will be very rare, indeed. And when specific instructions are not given, the trained nurse, at least, should prove worthy of the trust. And if trained nurses as a class leave something to be desired in this respect, it is probably not all the fault of each individual, being possibly due to the fact that as pupil nurses they were never very thoroughly impressed with a sense of their responsibility towards the public in this regard. The duty may be obvious, but other duties which might also be readily assumed are dwelt upon until by no chance are they likely to be passed over. Implicit obedience regarding the doctor's orders is an obvious duty, but it is a point which is instilled into a pupil nurse, morning, noon and night, in season and out of season—the sound of it rings in her ears from the first day of her probation to the day of her graduation, and afterwards.

Foremost among the nurse's duties for the prevention of typhoid infection is the thorough disinfection of all the discharges. Among the disinfectants employed for this purpose are corrosive sublimate 1-1000, or some prefer to use it 1-500; carbolic acid solution 1-20; a solution of formaldehyde, 8 per cent.; a solution of chloride of lime, 6 ounces to a gallon of water. Carbolic acid and bichloride of mercury solutions are said to require much longer contact to kill the bacilli than either the formaldehyde or lime. Formaldehyde is a rapid and reliable disinfectant and more convenient for use than the lime solution which must be freshly prepared so frequently; but lime has the advantage of being less expensive. Lime solutions, moreover, are more adapted for use in the country, or where there are no water closets, as lime is said to injure the plumbing. When lime is used it is essential to make sure that the lime is in good condition. The sealed packages are generally most reliable. A solution of ordinary quick lime is also recommended by some; first, slake lime by carefully adding as much water as it will absorb, afterwards adding four parts of water. Lime to be useful as a disinfectant must, however, be freshly slaked. Air slaked lime is of no value as a disinfectant. Whatever disinfectant is employed a part should be kept in the bedpan, and after use enough poured over the contents to cover stool. If the fecal matter is not well mixed with the disinfectant, thorough disinfection cannot take place. It is also necessary for the faeces to remain in contact with the disinfectant for some time before being thrown into the water-closet or buried. For this reason the discharges should be allowed to stand in the disinfectant for about an hour, or longer if one of the less rapid disinfectants be employed. Some authorities claim that it takes six hours' contact with bichloride of mercury solution and twenty-four hours contact with carbolic acid solution to ensure disinfection. This being so, it is preferable to use a more rapid disinfectant whenever possible. To dispose of the stools and urine without thorough disinfection is, as has already been intimated, a very serious menace to the public health. After use the bedpan and urinal should be cleaned and washed with disinfectant. If boiling water is always available when wanted, it is desirable to clean bedpan and urinal with it. Strong heat destroys the typhoid bacilli. For bathing patient after stool, use a disinfectant solution of corrosive sublimate 1-2000, to be followed with soap and water. Where there are no water closets the stools must be buried in a trench at least four feet deep and which should as far as possible be so situated as to avoid any waterway or drainage. It is also advisable to sprinkle chloride of lime into trench when stools are disposed of.

Disinfection of discharges must be continued until patient is convalescent. Linen and bed clothes when removed should be put to soak in a carbolic acid solution 1-20, and afterwards boiled to insure thorough disinfection. Soiled linen should not be gathered up and carried in the arms, but in a foot tub or some such receptacle. Thermometers, syringes, rectal tubes and all utensils used for the patient should be disinfected after use. Separate dishes should be kept for the patient. Bath water and wash water should be emptied at a safe distance from water supply. Door knobs should be disinfected frequently. Flies should be banished from the sick room. This

is generally easy to accomplish by the use of screens and by using a wire whisk to promptly kill any that enter. The nurse must remember that it is possible for the bacilli to be transmitted by the soiling of her hands from stools, bath water, etc., and it is most important that she be careful to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect her hands after handling patient and before going from the sick room to a meal. Direct contact with the sick is a rare means of spread, nevertheless all precautions should be used to guard against it.

Orillia. ANNIE E. HUTCHISON.

AVIATION FEVER AT LOS ANGELES.

A new form of fever has been rife among us and we are only now in the development stage with occasional characteristic rises in temperature whenever fresh news arrives from Fresno, 'Frisco or Phoenix of new marvels in aeronautics. Paulhan, with his intrepid little wife, won many hearts and took away, not only the large sums ($19,000 or more) gained by his height endurance and time, cross-country, passenger, and (second), speed record flights, but also a vivid remembrance of a lavish hospitality and a lovely country, where he had won genuine admiration by his undaunted courage and brilliant aerial steersmanship. He seemed greatly struck by our ideal winter climate, beautiful surroundings and the perfect conditions for aerial flights, not only through the calm atmosphere and steady temperature, but also through the ready access to an extensive flat space at San Dominquez within close range of a large city replete with modern conveniences.

"If I were not a Frenchman I would like to be a Californian," was his constant remark, and one may well believe that it was not "la politesse française" or the news from his beloved water-stricken Paris that prompted this expression of opinion. Others were, perhaps, more struck by the calm, scientific ease, grace and directness of flight shown by Glenn Hammond Curtis, who won the world's record for speed. Whispers were heard that only the prospect of future legal complications with the Wright Brothers prevented him making further records. At any rate the Americans have just cause to be proud of their champion.

One leading symptom of aviation fever lies in the fact that hyper-posia is unusual, for a long wait on a crowded grand stand for an aviator to make an occasional trip is not conducive to high temperature after a cold lunch. It was quite a sight to see some 20,000 to 60,000 persons waiting more or less patiently for the ascents, which, owing to the exigencies of the situation, could not be kept to scheduled time; the uncertainty as to air currents, the fatal ease with which a slight accident could incapacitate the frail craft or even cause a total shipwreck, made punctuality an impossibility. The Gill-Dosch machine was an example of this. A mild stimulation was kept up by the constant flights of the dirigible airships and occasional experiments of dropping bags of shot to exemplify what could be done in time of war.

The balloon belonging to the "Examiner" made short ascents and drew

attention to the fact that its proprietors had the honor of inviting Mons. Paulhan and guaranteeing the large sum which induced him to refuse offers from other sources and undertake a fortnight's journey to Southern California rather than a trip to India, etc. Stimulation was also increased by eager watching of the tents, from which Paulhan might emerge at any moment on some unexpected sea or land flight, with or without his wife; or Curtiss would appear with his calm, impassive countenance, eagerly watched by Mrs. Curtiss, who preferred that her husband should make his flights unhampered by her nearer presence, assured that his skill and judgment would not lead him beyond the bounds of possible. Sometimes he and Paulhan would meet in the air and a racing lap would be taken, which Curtiss invariably won.

Some ladies fell victims to such an acute attack of aviation fever and were persistent to the extent of audacity in the attempt to induce an aviator to take them for a flight, but only a favored few, related to those intimately associated with the Aero Club or the Aviation Committee, were invited to make trial trips. One eager balloonist of the gentler sex maintained her equilibrium most successfully in a balloon during the procession that marked the last day's proceedings, when all the competitors marched round the centre of the aviation grounds, headed by Ezra Hunter and his wagon of Rocky Cut and Oregon trail fame. The appearance of the aviators in different forms of aerial costume was very quaint, being of weather-proof material and marked by simplicity.

Most careful preparations were made for the medical and nursing care of any who might be injured or sick of the visitors, who were overtaken by sudden illness, which was gratuitous. A small field hospital was fitted up close to the grand stand and every necessary appliance for medical or surgical cases supplied, whilst an ambulance with a pair of fleet horses stood ready. Happily no very serious cases occurred, but one was glad to know that all emergencies were provided for by the California Hospital. W. Edgar Smith had a deep scalp wound, and it was an interesting study in human nature to observe that Madame Paulhan, whose bravery in aerial flights was so well known, was overwhelmed at the sight of his accident, while the Austrian Countess stepped forward and gave the first-aid treatment without hesitation. Perhaps the surgeon or army nurse who would perform the most daring work at the seat of war, might falter when confronted with an offer to serve on an aerial transport vessel.

The effect of flights is apparently soothing, apart from the physical strain of striving and the present limited knowledge of aerial navigation causing some anxiety. We hear that a young Englishman (R. Mytton) is shortly to put on the market a new form of biplane which is built in such a manner that it will always right itself, even if turned upside down, and which can be guided by body-balance without a rudder, thus dispensing with the tail. When one comes in close contact with an aeroplane one is struck by its apparent fragility —thin ribs of light wood, usually pine by preferment, covered with what looks like oiled paper, but is really specially prepared silk, made proof against moisture and oils or spirits, seem a light method of transportation above the ground. The extremly rapid revolutions make a sound quite distinct from that of automobiles or other machines run by gasoline. Briefly, before long the most modern

treatment for nervous cases will be a prolonged aerial trip, in which, far from the maddening crowd, beyond the reach of telegram, telephone or mail, the weary patient can at last find rest and also experience a new and pleasurable sensation in a pure atmosphere.

The followers of "the simple life" will have the advantage of not missing a varied diet, as a few nuts and raw vegetables would not overtax the commissariat of an airship and they would be somewhat prepared for light and airy travelling. Certainly the present aviators do not show signs of that terrible frown, that desperate glance, that growing disregard for the safety of other individuals that so often distinguish the auto fiend.

I may mention that the California Hospital, whose Medical Superintendent, Dr. Lindley, and whose Nursing Superintendent, Miss Williamson, made all the arrangements for the medical and nursing department at the Aviation field, is well worthy of a visit.

It is very prettily situated, and its large grounds are a great attraction. A post-graduate course is given, and at present fourteen trained nurses from different parts are taking this six months' course. There are four graduate head nurses besides the Superintendent and her assistant. There are five operating rooms and many major operations take place daily. I was much interested in seeing the method of sterlizing dressings in paper bags, (specially prepared) for the use of patients in the private wards or afterwards at their own homes, supplied at cost price, ten cents and upwards, according to the size and texture. There are about 150 private wards for medical, surgical and obstetrical cases, the buildings being built separately, with corridors of communication. There are two internes and the courses of lectures seem to be very complete. Miss Williamson is graduate from New York, and likes to receive nurses from different parts, Canada included.

It is amusing to hear that seventeen years ago orders were issued at Washington in the Patent Department, that airships and perpetual motion machines should be classed together and patents refused, as such were considered absolutely impracticable. We are glad to see that England is launching an airship at Aldershot seventy feet in length and apparently successful.

M. A. ELLISON.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.

On the official page of the V. O. N. will be found an account of the latest and most successful Annual Meeting of the Order, and we beg to offer our cordial congratulations to the Governors and the Chief Lady Superintendent, Miss M. Ard-Mackenzie, B.A., on the completion of a year rendered memorable by much good work. Miss Mackenzie, in her Annual Report says, in part, that the past year "has been an unusually busy, progressive, eventful and successful one for the Order." In the various districts and hospitals the nurses have cared for 14,560 patients, the district nurses have made 100,626 visits, of which 3,163 were night calls. Forty-seven nurses have been admitted to the Order, 3 are on the reserve list, 1 has re-joined, and 27 have resigned. Of these 10 have retired to be married, 2 on account of ill-health, 3 to take up other work, 2 from

unfitness for the work, and 10 from other causes. The total number of nurses now working, not counting emergency nurses, is 151, an increase of 34, distributed as follows: In V. O. N. hospitals, 36; in districts, 74; taking the post-graduate course in the training homes of the Order, 22, and 19 are in training in hospital training schools. Thirty-eight visits of inspection have been made by the Chief Superintendent and 11 with a view to organization.

Seven new branches have been opened; town districts in Calgary, Edmonton, Grand Mere and Lachine, a country district under the Lady Grey country district nursing scheme in Lundbreck, Cowley and Livingston, and hospitals in affiliation at High River, Alberta, and Lachine, Que.

Twelve branches have increased their staffs during the year, namely, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London, Brantford, Almonte, New Liskeard, Yorkton, Winnipeg, Kaslo, Vancouver and Halifax.

The typhoid epidemic at Cobalt affected all that northern country. New Liskeard and North Bay hospitals were overcrowded for a time. The Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital at North Bay has been enlarged at a cost of $15,000. The Lady Minto Hospital at Melfort, Sask., has also had a battle with a typhoid epidemic; 25 patients had to be accommodated where there was room for but fifteen. The Montreal branch has been particularly busy, rising to every occasion to extend and increase its usefulness. During the typhoid epidemic the V. O. N. cared for many patients in their homes as the hospitals were all crowded. On one month they had 270 fever cases on their list. In Montreal school nursing and tuberculosis class work conducted by the V. O. N. are showing good results. Two nurses work especially among tubercular patients, one of whom is in charge of the Alpha class for incipient cases. The results so far of the class system have been gratifying; three patients have been cured, and the others show marked signs of improvement. One of the nurses of this branch gives a weekly lecture at Macdonald College, the latter bearing the expense of same.

The Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Brantford and St. John, N.B., branches all report satisfactorily. In Labrador the Order continues its good work along splendid lines. The seeds sent by various interested people have also done their work. A flower show was a great success and proved that vegetables and flowers could mature and be a valuable addition to the dietary on the Labrador coast.

The Lady Grey country district nursing scheme inaugurated last year has aroused great interest. The plan is to outline and organize local associations in country places and supply nurses for the farms, ranches and homesteads. The headquarters for the nurses will be at the most central point, from which they may radiate twenty miles. Miss Mary Macdonald was sent as the pioneer nurse to Alberta and has made a marked success of the branch. The Local Council of Women of Edmonton has given its sympathy to the work and has decided to help establish a county nurse near Innisfail, Alta.

Miss Mackenzie points out that three kinds of workers are much required, doctors, nurses and the home-helpers, and the work is carried out so far beyond a doubt of these needs. Nurses' homes are essential at a central point to systematize the work and to establish it as it should be to further the best possible service.

Mrs. Mounsey, Miss E. Bates and Miss E. Diplock have received the miniature medal presented by the Order to nurses who have given three years' service.

In closing her report the Chief Superintendent pays a high tribute to the worth of the nurses, without whom nothing could be done. She refers briefly to their "loyalty, hard work, and the thousand and one little extra things that mean so much in this most important branch of social service."

WESTERN PROBLEMS.

Since the summer time, when the nurses of the West had the great pleasure of seeing and hearing the Editor of their magazine, many new phases of the nursing problem have presented themselves to me, and I ventured to think that the opinions of a Westerner, trained in the West, might be of interest to some of those nurses who have no idea of the conditions which prevail here. I have nursed five typhoids in a shack, three in a house and two in a cottage, all of whom were too far away to go to a hospital. I believe in the majority of cases where it is epidemic, were the first patients able to go to a hospital, the rest of the family would be spared, and just there comes in one of our problems—the building of small hospitals and the establishing of training schools in such.

At present I am superintending a nine-bed hospital, but it is not to justify my position that I write this. If the position has anything to do with this article, it is only that it has made me feel more keenly some of the problems your visit brought before me. The educated, refined nurse, trained in a large hospital and accustomed to using the appliances with which such hospitals are blessed, would find nursing in a western shack perfectly killing work. I use the word "killing" advisedly. I know there are many who do it, and while it is hard for any nurse, it is doubly hard for them. I believe in education and refinement, in Nurses' Unions, in united effort, and all that tends to make the profession honored. But after all, have we not all found that the woman of good common sense and noble character is accorded a high place in any society worth mentioning?

Let me give you a bit of my experinece. Last Autumn the people of Camrose found it necessary to have a place for their sick. As they were not in a position to build, they rented a large cottage and fitted it up as a hospital. Nine patients can easily be accommodated here. Before I could get things in order, five patients were brought in, and trained help being unobtainable, I was delighted to take in three untrained girls. I know the usual objections to that sort of procedure. It is claimed that "the nurses do not have sufficient experience when they graduate"; that they are incompetent; that they enter the ranks with the nurse who has trained in a large school and who is fitted by her upbringing, education and training to be, what she often is, a queen among women.

It is also claimed by many that the small school and its graduates are lowering the standard; but are they? Do not those who are really worthy win a

high place in any profession? The nurse in the small hospital learns the great principles of nursing. She takes the usual course of lectures. She meets with the cases that she is likely to meet with in ordinary private practice. If she is intelligent, moderately well educated, observant and thorough, and is possessed of natural refinement and true kindliness, who shall say she is only fitted for an inferior place? I am sure she will take her place with the noblest ones in her profession.

On the other hand, our hospital has been kept pretty full. Most of the men are transients, and would otherwise have had to go to hotels, noisy, dirty, foul-smelling places most of them. Most of the women would have been unable to receive anything like adequate attention, had they not been received here. As it is, all have been cared for by bright, intelligent young women, under the supervision of a trained nurse. A new and well-equipped hospital is to be built here in the spring, and the nurses will then become familiar with much that is impossible under present conditions. When they graduate, should they care to go into institutional work, a post-graduate course would, I believe, fit them for such work.

At present all this is hard on the Superintendent, but in a few months I will have my nurses sufficiently well trained to be able to enjoy a little relaxation.

MARGARET LAMB.

HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE WORK.

So much has recently been said and written about hospital social service work, that probably most of the readers of THE CANADIAN NURSE are already familiar with its nature and scope. For those whose notice it has escaped, however, a brief review of its development and methods may prove interesting.

In America, hospital social service work—which has been briefly summed up as hospital extension work—had its beginning in the Johns Hopkins Hospital eight years ago, when a corps of medical students, under the direction of an agent of the Charity Organization Society, undertook the task of following up the patients who entered the hospital for treatment and endeavored to help them in their social as well as in their physical needs. It was Dr. Cabot, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, however, who first established the department as an integral part of hospital equipment. That was about five years ago, and already thirty hospitals in the United States have followed a similar course, and there is no doubt that before long no hospital will be considered equipped for the fullest discharge of its functions without it. In an address on the subject given in New York last year, Dr. Cabot said in substance that, granting hospital work to be good work, and, in many cases, an unfinished work, when the patient is discharged, the only logical thing to do is to complete it. He also pointed out that the economy of such a course, to the institution and to society, would justify its adoption apart from the even greater argument in its favor—the reduction of human suffering. The present long list of re-admissions can be greatly reduced by securing proper care for convalescents, by instruction and help in bringing about better home conditions,

and by instruction of mothers in the care of babies and in the preparation of their food. These and many other things are included in hospital social service work.

The department finds much of its usefulness in serving as the connecting link between the needy individual and the helpful agency or organization. Thus the patient who is well enough to leave the hospital, but not yet strong enough to resume work, or whose home surroundings are such as to retard recovery, is secured Convalescent Home care; babies whose mothers are in the hospital are placed temporarily in institutions; patients who, through some kind of illness or accident, are unable to resume their former work, are put in touch with special employment bureaus. Those in need of some special appliance, such as a truss, an artificial limb or crutches, are helped to secure it and so placed in a position to return to a self-supporting life.

In some hospitals the social service department has a small loan fund, upon which it can draw to meet any unusual emergency, for instance, to tide a man over till his first pay day, to enable patients to return to relatives or friends, or to prevent any homeless boy or girl from being turned away from the hospital without resources.

The nurses make the rounds of the wards daily, to ascertain the needs of the patients and the home conditions which they have left behind them. In the case of a mother there are often children to be provided for in her absence, and, needless to say, the knowledge that they will be cared for greatly facilitates her recovery. If it is the bread-winner who has fallen by the way, and, as is too often the case, the cessation of wages spells privation for wife and children, the department communicates with the relief society whose function it is to care for such families, and help is secured to tide them over their period of special need.

The work in connection with dispensaries and out-patient departments of hospitals is somewhat different, as it consists largely of securing proper sanitary conditions, nourishment, etc., for the patients in their own homes. Here the nurse works more directly in connection with the doctor and secures, as nearly as circumstances will permit, the conditions necessary for the successful carrying out of prescribed treatment. Much effectual anti-tuberculosis work has been done in this connection, the patients being taught how to take the cure at home and at the same time use such precautions as will prevent the spread of the disease. In some cases camps have been established where the patients spend the day, receiving their meals and the necessary supply of extra nourishment, and return to their homes at night. At the same time the homes are kept under observation, to see that there is good ventilation of the sleeping rooms at night. The results from this treatment are most encouraging.

In Bellevue Hospital, New York, the social service department was established in 1906, "a graduate nurse," as the report states, "being appointed for the purpose of systematic investigation and relief to supplement medical and surgical treatment of patients." This large city hospital, with its eleven hundred patients, recruited from the ranks of society's lowest stratum, presented many problems and opened up a vast field of work. It is not surprising that the staff has been increased rapidly until now there are fifteen nurses engaged

in this work in the hospital and out-patient department. Among the problems which, though present to some extent in all hospitals, are more acute in such an institution, are those presented by the alcoholics and drug victims, attempted suicides, insane patients, the unmarried maternity cases, and the patients in the prison wards. All these cases call for special and individual attention, and many of them for co-operation with other individuals or institutions. In many cases effective work can be done through co-operation with probation officers, and in the case of alcoholics and drug victims, special treatment in institutions sometimes results in complete cure. The work in connection with the insane consists of a thorough investigation before committal to an asylum, and, upon the patient's discharge from the asylum, help to make a fresh start in life. The unmarried maternity cases are always difficult problems, but more and more those who deal with them are coming to realize that the best results for both mother and child are to be obtained by keeping them together. These are a few examples of what social service work includes in one large city hospital. The following from the Bellevue Hospital Report of January, 1908, shows the success of the work from a business standpoint: "The history of these eighteen months has proved conclusively not only the need of such relief to the individual, but the preventive value to city and State, in restoring to the wage-earning ranks many who would otherwise become dependent charges on the municipal or State institutions."

The physician's estimate of the work is illustrated by the following quotations. Dr. Goldwater, Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, in a Report of the Committee on Hospital Progress, presented at a meeting of the American Hospital Association in Chicago, Sept. 18th, 1907, said: "The time is still within the recollection of the youngest hospital workers when the words 'cured,' 'improved' and 'unimproved' ended the story of the hospital's beneficence in the case of every patient who left the hospital alive. To-day the most progressive hospitals frankly accept a larger measure of responsibility and are ready, either by the freer employment of their own resources, or by bringing into play the resources of others, to extend their usefulness into the homes of patients whose illness has reduced dependents to a condition of destitution, and to assist the patients themselves, when ready for discharge, toward a return to social and industrial activity."

In an address at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in December, 1907, Dr. Emerson said: "This fall there was added to the dispensary of the Johns Hopkins Hospital the social service department. The patients are sent to it from other departments for consultation, or for further treatment, just as they might be sent to any of the twelve other departments of the dispensary. The department has a separate staff of workers, a chief with volunteer assistants. It receives its patients, studies their cases, and keeps the records in much the same way as do the surgical, medical, skin or other departments. The installation of the social service department is in response to the conviction on the part of physicians that medicines are for some patients the least of the treatment necessary, for many others 'something else' is also necessary, while for more patients still that 'something else' will help. Probably what two-thirds of our patients need is some reorganization of their lives, some radical improvement in their

home surroundings or the conditions under which they work, or some material relief, and without these, medical treatment is rather farcical. There are some who should abandon certain habits that they may recover from their maladies. There are others whose home surroundings are unsanitary, many nervous patients who live in the environment which first made them nervous and now makes them daily more so. Some men should not continue in their present employment. In a vast number of cases there is the worry or the heartache of which the physical disorders are only superficial sypmtoms. It is for all these cases that the social workers are especially valuable, and, as may be imagined, the one who makes the examination and diagnosis of this social trouble needs a thorough training in that specialty, just as truly as does the physician or surgeon."

A word in closing about the financing of hospital social service work. In some cases the expense is shared between the hospital and private philanthropy, in most it is supported entirely by private funds. In Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, the work was started by a philanthropist, who gave $1,000 to finance it for the first year. A nurse was engaged and had her desk in a corner of the admitting room. Since then an addition has been built to the hospital, and it included an office for the department, which now has two workers. It seems reasonable to expect that, within a few years, hospitals will finance the social department in exactly the same way as they do their other activities, and it will be recognized that the expense of it is more than defrayed by the preventive work accomplished.

There has been some discussion as to whether trained social workers or trained nurses should be in charge of this work, but the concensus of opinion seems to be that the nurse's training is indispensable, but that in addition it is necessary to have made a special study of social problems and conditions. In this and many other branches of social work there is a growing demand for nurses who have supplemented their hospital training by a course of study that will enable them to meet and deal with modern social and health problems. The course in Nurses' Education and Home Hygiene which is to be started this year in connection with Teachers' College, New York, is designed to supply the special training necessary for this kind of work, and its opening will mark an important epoch in the history of nursing.

I. K. Bradshaw.

THE EDMONTON HOSPITAL.

The Annual Report of the Edmonton Hospital, presented at the recent Annual Meeting, is full of interest, and warrants the steps taken to hasten the building of the new hospital. The following extracts will give some idea of the interest and importance of this report.

The hope was expressed a year ago that the actual construction of the new hospital would be commenced early in the spring. A well defined feeling existed, however, in favor of changing the site for one in a more central location, and steps were accordingly taken to affect the desired change. Negotiations were opened with the Hudson's Bay Co. which resulted, after many months, in an agreement being reached by which the board finally secured eight acres of excellent land on the westward extension from First street of the Norwood boulevard between Second and Fourth streets, at the price of $16,000, an exchange being effected in the deal by which the old west end site reverts to the Hudson's Bay Company.

The change in the site gave a larger area and different outlook; this gave rise to the question of a change in the plans of the building; and while the change was under consideration, a suggestion was made by Dr. Revell, the Provincial Basteriologist, that valuable expert advice might be obtained from Mr. Meyer J. Sturm, of Chicago, who was at that time about to pay an official visit to Regina. The suggestion was acted upon, and during the summer Mr. Sturm visited Edmonton, viewed the site, and afterwards, with our local architect, outlined a plan which was considered the most suitable to serve the needs of this growing city. Some weeks afterwards a full consultation brief of the expert came to hand. Many very valuable suggestions made have been incorporated in the plans under preparation, and we have every reason to believe that the outcome will be that we shall secure a much more satisfactory and up-to-date hospital than the one originally planned.

Immediately on receiving the report from Mr. Sturm, a difficulty arose in the negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company regarding the site, owing to conditions being imposed which were considered as unjust. For over three months the Board endeavored to secure satisfactory arrangements, and has finally reached a settlement on the basis of a compromise. Pending the negotiations in this connection the Board considered it unwise to push forward the completion of the plans. During the past month or two our local architect has been busy preparing final plans, and it is confidently expected that all will be in readiness for active construction work as soon as spring opens.

During the year, owing to circumstances, the Board received the resignation of the lady superintendent, and with her the other graduate nurses. This threw upon the Board the necessity of providing a new nursing staff, and we have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss H. B. Fairservice as lady superintendent, who is a graduate of the Royal Victoria Hospital of Montreal, and comes highly recommended by prominent medical men of Montreal and Edmonton who had previously known her. We are delighted with the energy and capability that she is showing in the superintendence of our institution. There are associated with her Miss Campbell and Miss Olive Ross, also graduates of the Royal Victoria. There are also ten nurses in training who are receiving

instruction in the courses provided by our training school. We have every reason to believe that the City Hospital is now prepared to render, through its staff, a thoroughly effective and efficient service.

When the Board came face to face with the actual construction of the new building, and with the canvassing campaign which the undertaking involved, it at once became apparent that the office and secretarial work would be very greatly increased. It was also apparent to the Board that the business management of the hospital was seriously interfering with the professional duties of the lady superintendent. It was therefore decided that a managing secretary be appointed who could devote his whole time to hospital work, and the choice naturally fell on Mr. George H. Adams, who had for several months so satisfactorily filled the position, while only giving a portion of his time to the work.

Following the practice obtaining in other hospitals, the Board felt that the time had arrived for the appointment of a Medical Staff, and accordingly the doctors who had been supporting our institution were appointed to that staff.

We would further emphasize the appreciation of the excellent assistance rendered to the hospital by the ladies of the Hospital Aid. The thanks of the Board are also due to the gentlemen who conducted the Hospital Saturday and Sunday movement from which the hospital received over $500.00, also to those who in any way assisted us in caring for the needy and unfortunate.

The number of patients treated during the year 1906 was 487; during the year 1907 the number treated was 536; during the year 1908 the number treated was 551; while in 1909 the number treated increased to 580, of the following nationalities:

Canadian, 174; English, 129; Scotch, 62; American, 55; Irish, 48; German, 37; Galician, 13; Russian, 12; Swedish, 10; French, 5; Italian, 5; Norwegian, 5; Welsh, 5; Austrian, 4; Dane, 3; Pole, 3; Chinese, 2; Dutch, 2; Icelanders, 2; Roumanian, 2; Belgian, 1; Hungarian, 1. Total, 580.

The nursing staff at present consists of Miss Fairservice, lady superintendent, and Misses Campbell and Ross, graduate nurses, assisted by ten pupil nurses, three in their third year, three in the second and four in their first year. The staff has recently been reduced by one nurse in training, and arrangements have been made to fill the vacancy.

The Board has secured a site on the extension of Norwood boulevard, and building operations will be commenced as soon as possible in the spring. Arrangements are now being completed for a thorough canvass of the citizens for donations towards the building fund. Mr. Meyer J. Sturm, specialist in hospital architecture, has been here and revised the plans of the building, so that the citizens will be provided with a thoroughly up to date and modern hospital.

The thanks of the Board are due to those who have contributed to the hospital either in the form of cash donations or otherwise. The ladies of the Hospital Aid have, as usual, been very liberal in their contributions of linen, etc. They have installed a very modern operating table in addition to purchasing a fine kitchen range. The Ladies' Aid also supplied the cots and furnishings for the new children's ward, which the Board recently provided in connection with the hospital building; the new ward will accommodate about seven young children. It is the only ward of its kind in the city, and has filled a long-felt and pressing need.

CANADIAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

Miss Hattie Sutherland, one of the members of the Canadian Nurses' Association, is a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital, suffering from typhoid fever. We are glad to know that Miss Sutherland is making favorable progress, and will, we hope, soon completely recover.

Miss Stott, a former member of the Canadian Nurses' Association, met with a serious accident while on her way to a case in Calgary. She was thrown from a carriage and severely injured.

Miss Bullock, graduate of the Montreal General Hospital, has gone to Bermuda with a patient for a few weeks.

The regular monthly meeting of the Canadian Nurses' Association was held on Tuesday, March 1st, at 8 p.m., in the Medico-Chirurgical Society's rooms. The President, Miss Baikie, presided. The minutes of the last meeting were read, after the usual opening exercises. Two new members were elected, six others proposed for membership.

At the close of the business meeting a very interesting and instructive lecture was given by Dr. Gilday, on "The Correction of Deformities," which was enjoyed by all present. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Gilday at the close for the trouble he had taken to prepare such a lecture.

Refreshments were served, and a social half hour spent before the meeting was brought to a close.

LILLIAN C. PHILLIPS,
Recording Secretary.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Victorian Order Nurses for Canada was held at Government House on Thursday, March 3rd, 1910, at 12.30 p.m., under the Presidency of His Excellency Earl Grey. There were also present: Her Excellency Lady Grey, Lady Ritchie, Lady Borden, Mrs. Geo. E. Foster, Mrs. R. L. Borden, Mrs. Macarow, Mrs. Learmont, Montreal; Mrs. J. P. Dawes, Mrs. Geo. Esplin, Mrs. G. Morphy and Mrs. C. de Wolf Reid, Lachine; Mrs. Bryce, Winnipeg; Mrs. Peter Whelen and Mrs. T. Ahearn, Ottawa; Mrs. S. Nordheimer, Toronto; Mrs. J. V. Ellis, St. John; Miss Mary MacKenzie, Sir Sandford Fleming, Mr. J. M. Courtney, Dr. Travers Lewis, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. Geo. Burn, Mr. J. F. Orde, Dr. Gibson, Ottawa; Senator Forget, Rev. J. Edgar Hill, Mr. Farquhar Robertson, Montreal; Senator Ellis, St John; Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Toronto; Mr. J. B. Walkem, K.C.; Dr. McGrgeor and Mr. Thoburn, M.P, Almonte; Mr. W. W. Ruttan, M.P., Melfort; Mr. E. C. Whitman, Canso; and Dr. Frankel, special agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (by invitation).

The minutes of last meeting were taken as read.

Mr. Orde reported apologies for absence from: Mr. Geo. Hope, Hamilton; Hon. G. A. Cox, Toronto; Rev. Principal Gordon, Kingston; Mr. Jos. Flavelle, Toronto; Dr. T. G. Roddick, Montreal; Mrs. J. M Gibson, Toronto; Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Montreal; Mrs. Herbert Mason, Toronto; His Honor Judge Forbes, St. John, N.B., and from many hospital boards and district committees who were too far off to send delegates.

Mr. Courtney read a telegram from Dr. Bruce Smith, announcing that the Ontario grant of $2,500 had been renewed for the coming year, and that a special grant of $1,000 had been made by the Ontario Government to New Liskeard Hospital.

The reports of the Hon. Secretaries, Hon. Treasurers and Chief Lady Superintendent were read and confirmed. It was then moved by Rev. Dr. J. E. Hill, seconded by Lady Borden, That the following Local Associations be constituted and established, and that, in accordance with Section 6 of the charter, the territorial limits in each case respectively in which for the present the work of the Order in general shall be carried on, shall be as follows, namely: Lachine, P.Q., the City of Lachine; Calgary, Alta., the City of Calgary and its suburbs;

Brantford, Ont., the City of Brantford; Truro, N.S., the Town of Truro; Winnipeg, Man., the City of Winnipeg; Edmonton, Alta., the City of Edmonton; and that the proposed By-laws for the government of each Local Association shall be submitted to the Honorary Secretaries for examination and report to the Executive Council. Carried.

It was moved by Sir Sandford Fleming, seconded by Mr. D. R. Wilkie, That J. M. Courtney, Esq., C.M.G., be re-elected President for the ensuing year. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. J. M. Courtney, seconded by Hon. L. A. Forget, That the following be elected Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year: Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Dr. Roddick, Mr. Geo. Burn. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Farquhar Robertson, seconded by Dr. Edgar Hill, That John Fraser, Esq., I.S.O., and George Burn, Esq., be re-elected Honorary Treasurers. Carried.

It was moved by Mrs. Whelen, seconded by Mrs. Bryce, That Dr. Thos. Gibson and John F. Orde, Esq., K.C., be re-elected Honorary Secretaries. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Walkem, seconded by Mr. Whitman, That the Executive Council be re-elected with the addition of Mrs. S. Nordheimer, Toronto. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. J. M. Courtney, seconded by Her Excellency the Countess Grey, That the Board of Governors consider that the great progress in the work of the Order during the past year is largely due to the unwearied efforts of the Chief Lady Superintendent, and in recognition of the valuable service rendered by her to the Order, it is recommended that her salary be increased to $1,250 from the 1st of January last, and that she be authorized to employ such clerical assistance as she may deem necessary in the performance of her duties. Carried.

It was moved by Senator Forget, seconded by Mr. D. R. Wilkie, That the Board of Governors, and delegates present at this Annual Meeting, are deeply sensible of the debt which the Victorian Order of Nurses owes to Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess Grey, for their continued interest, sympathy and help in the work and development of the Order in Canada, and in expressing to Their Excellencies the thanks of the Board of Governors and of this meeting for all Their Excellencies' many acts of kindness and assistance to the Order, they desire especially to convey to Their Excellencies their sincere appreciation of the fact that Their Excellencies have honoured six Annual Meetings of the Board of Governors with their gracious presence. Carried.

A post-graduate course in district nursing—four months—is given at one of the three training centres of the Order, at Ottawa, Montreal, or Toronto. For full information, apply to the Chief Superintendent, 578 Somerset Street, Ottawa, to the Montreal District Superintendent, 76 Mackay Street, Montreal, or to the Toronto District Superintendent, 206 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

Many positions requiring nurses with superior qualifications and marked executive ability are filled from the ranks of the Victorian Order Nurses every year.

The Guild of Saint Barnabas

CANADIAN DISTRICT

MONTREAL—St. John Evangelist, first Tuesday Holy Communion at M. G. H., 6.15 a.m. Second Tuesday, Guild Service or Social Meeting, 4 p.m. Third Tuesday, Guild Service at St. John's, 8.15 p.m. Last Tuesday Holy Communion at R. V. H., 6.15 a.m.

District Chaplain—Rev. Arthur French, 158 Mance Street.

District Superior—Miss Stikeman, 216 Drummond Street.

District Secretary—Miss M. Young, 36 Sherbrooke Street.

District Treasurer—Mrs. Messurvy, 37 Church Street.

TORONTO—St. Augustine's Parish House, 8 Spruce Street, last Monday, 8 p.m.

Chaplain—Rev. F. G. Plummer.

Superior—Mrs. Broughall (pro tem).

QUEBEC—All Saints Chapel, The Close. Guild service, fourth Tuesday, 8.15 p.m.

Chaplain—The very Rev. the Dean of Quebec.

Superior—Mrs. Williams, The Close.

The monthly meeting of the Guild was held in the chapel of the Georgina House on Monday evening, Feb. 28th. There was a good attendance. In the absence of the Chaplain the office was said by the Rev. J. S. Broughall, who also gave an interesting address. After the service refreshments were served in the drawing room, where a social half-hour was spent.

Meditate now in silence upon home life: your own home: your old home: the home you are living, or nursing in: home in relation to the world: home in relation to the beloved dead: and home in relation to the best Home of all.

Right in front of all church workers are the women who, with costly unselfishness, open their homes, or make homes, or are "at home," for those who need them. *In Watchings Often.—Canon Homes.*

My Scallop Shell of Quiet

Happy That I Can.

"And so I live, you see.
Go through the world, try, prove, reject,
Prefer, still struggling to effect
My welfare, happy that I can
Be crossed and thwarted as a man,
Not left in God's contempt apart,
With ghastly, smooth life, dead at heart,
Tame in earth's paddock as a prize.
. . . . . .
Thank God, no paradise stands barred
To entry, and I find it hard
To be a Christian, as I said."

—*Browning.*

The Master Word is Work.

Nature never provides for man's wants in any direction, bodily, mental or spiritual, in such a form as he can simply accept her gifts automatically. She gives him corn, but he must grind it. Corn is perfect; all the products of nature are perfect; but he has everything to do with them before he can use them. So with truth. It is perfect, infallible. But he cannot use it as it stands. He must work, think, separate, dissolve, absorb, digest; and most of these he must do for himself and within himself. Better a little faith dearly won, than perish on the splendid plenty of the richest creeds. . . . That deeper faith which believes in the vastness and variety of the revelations of God, and their accessibility to all obedient hearts.—*Henry Drummond.*

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Editorial

THE FIRST PATRON OF THE GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS.

The Bishop of Lincoln, the first patron of the Guild of St. Barnabas, has gone to his rest, having been called at the age of 81, full of years and of work in the kingdom. He loved nurses. His last public words to them were these, spoken at the Annual Meeting in 1907: "So, dear members of the Guild of St. Barnabas, I bid you farewell. May God continue you in your good work, and make you to be daughters of consolation to many. And be well assured of this, that God is not unrighteous. He will not forget your works and labour that proceedeth of love, which love you have shown for His name's sake, who have ministered unto the saints and yet do minister."

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

We are delighted at the prospect of a visit from Lady Dudley, the wife of the Governor-General of Australia, and the founder of Lady Dudley's Nursing Scheme, which we refer to elsewhere in the present number. She recently attended the meeting of the Council of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute, where she spoke of the urgent need for the establishment of district Nursing Scheme, which we refer to elsewhere in the present number. She Australia to organize an order of district nurses for Australia on the lines of the Institute and of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada. We hasten to assure Lady Dudley, in the name of the nursing profession, of a cordial Canadian welcome.

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses will be held in the Residence of the Hospital for Sick Children, College Street, Toronto, May 23 and 25, when the following programme will be presented:

Monday, May 23rd, 3 p.m.—Call to order; invocation, Rev. F. Plummer; address of welcome, His Worship the Mayor and Mr. John Ross Robertson; address of the President, Miss Brent, Supt. of Hospital for Sick Children; election of new members; medical inspection of schools, Mrs. Huestis, President of Women's Local Council; "Social Purity," Dr. Jennie Gray.

Wednesday, May 25th, 10.30 a.m.—Report of Council; report of Treasurer; report of Committees; report of Auditors; report of Nominating Committee; "How Best to Train our Nurses for Hospital Positions," Miss Lauder Sutherland, R.H., Principal Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses; "What the Nurse Owes to the Hospital, the Profession, the Registry," Miss Ethel Barwick (late Registrar of Central Registry).

2.30 p.m.—"The Hospital" (from a Medical Superintendent's point of

view), Dr. Langrill, Supt. Hamilton City Hospital; (from the Superintendent of Nurses' point of view, and from the graduate's point of view), Miss Caroline Ross, Private Nurse, Graduate Toronto General Hospital Training School for Nurses; "Contracts," Miss Mackenzie, Chief Lady Superintendent Victorian Order of Nurses; election of officers; announcement of time and place of meeting for 1911; introduction of President-elect; adjournment.

It is requested that invitations for the next Annual Meeting be sent to the Secretary *pro tem*, Miss Alice J. Scott, Superintendent of Grace Hospital, Toronto, on or before May 1st.

NURSING EDUCATION IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

We would advise all our readers to send for the announcement of the Department of Nursing and Health in Columbia University. Courses are offered in four sections in this department, preparing for:

1. Teaching and Supervision in Training Schools for Nurses.
2. General Administration in Training Schools and Hospitals.
3. Public Service as Teacher-Nurses, Visiting Nurses and Board of Health Assistants.
4. Admission to Training Schools for Nurses (Preparatory Course).

Among the staff are the Directress, Miss Nutting, Miss I. M. Stewart, of Winnipeg, Dr. Naomi Norsworthy, Dr. Devine, Mrs. Robb, Miss Goodrich, and others. Enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Benjamin R. Andrews, Ph.D., Columbia University, New York.

REGISTRATION.

Once more the nurses of Ontario, led by the Provincial Graduate Nurses' Association, have sent out circulars on the subject of registration for nurses to Alumnae Associations, Hospital Superintendents, Hospital Boards, and all who are interested in the education of nurses, hoping that in the near future the Parliament of Ontario may consider the subject and pass an Act giving Canadian nurses the same privileges and responsibilities that their sister nurses in many other countries enjoy. In the public interest the consideration of this question should not be longer delayed. We hope that ere long this reform will be accomplished.

MRS. HOUSE OF HAMILTON CITY HOSPITAL.

It is with profound regret we have to record the death of Mrs. House, Superintendent of the Hamilton City Hospital. She was in her usual good health until the time of her death, which came as a great shock both to her friends and to the community. She was indeed called to her reward in the midst of her good work.

A special meeting of the Alumnae Association was called and the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas it has pleased God in His all-wise providence to remove from our

midst our beloved Superintendent, resolved that the members of the Alumnae Association have sustained in her death the loss of a valued friend, and that we tender her family our sincere sympathy.

Mrs. House was Secretary of the Association of Canadian Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses, who are now bereaved by her death. She had intended to retire from her onerous position as Superintendent, and her resignation, to take effect June 1st, was already prepared. Death found her on duty, and she is deeply regretted by all her friends and fellow workers.

WESTERN PROBLEMS.

Miss Lamb's article is much appreciated by the Editorial Staff, and we are sure our readers will give it a careful and sympathetic reading. The rapid development of our Great West must be borne in mind, and hospitals must, in the case of emergency, be rapidly extemporized, quickly built, and developed from day to day as the circumstances call for. Miss Lamb indicates clearly the two remedies required. As soon as may be properly equipped hospitals must be provided and a training school developed. But Rome was not built in a day. The second remedy is an adequate and extended post-graduate course for those whose training in a small and comparatively new hospital must necessarily have some gaps in it. No one who knows the West but would recognize at once what a great and necessary work, both for Canada and the profession, is done by such nurses as Miss Lamb and those whom she will train.

MATERNITY NURSES ON CANADIAN PRAIRIES.

Our English contemporary, *The Nursing Mirror*, publishes an editorial under the above heading, which we quote below. We would, however, respectfully refer our contemporary to the numerous articles dealing with the subject which we have published during the last two years. We are inclined to agree with the statement that "She is trying to get into touch with new movements." We are glad that she finds us "leisurely." We have been accused of the opposite. The article is as follows:

"It will be remembered that some time ago we published an article from a correspondent in Canada, pointing out the need of maternity nurses in the thinly populated portions of the Dominion. We received, in consequence, an enormous number of letters, which, when the given conditions were fulfilled, we forwarded as desired. Since then communications have reached us from the writer of the article. She regrets that it is impossible to reply individually to the large number of correspondents who asked for information, 'many of whom seemed to think that they were going to walk into a billet straight away.' She is trying to get into touch with new movements, but in Canada the distances are great, and the people leisurely. In conclusion, she says: 'The pith of the whole matter is that, if a nurse has grit, and can adapt herself to the ways of the country, which on the prairies are hard and rough, if she has a little capital to keep her going until she finds a likely place to pitch her tent, and has her head screwed on the right way, she will do well.' This week we publish a

letter from a trained nurse who, having had a varied experience in nursing both in hospital and in private work in England, is now married to a farmer in Saskatchewan. In a private communication she observes that 'the need for nurses, especially for fully qualified midwives, is great; but the difficulties are great and the drawbacks are many. The nurse who would carry the blessing of her profession to the wilds must possess a degree of courage, resourcefulness and endurance not given to all.' "

EDITORIAL NOTES

IRELAND.

THE IRISH TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW.

We have received and read with much pleasure No. 1 of Vol. II. The Editor has done THE CANADIAN NURSE the honour of republishing Miss Roebuck's article on "Nursing Ethics."

SCOTLAND.

THE NURSE OF THE PAST.

Sir Lauder Brunton, at a meeting of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, referred to old times. He remembered a particular hospital ward with twenty-five patients, and there was only one night nurse, whom he found asleep on the hearth. When he reported the circumstance he was told that the nurse had been scrubbing all day and could not be expected to watch at night.

EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses will be held in New York on Monday, May 16th. Papers are announced on "The Duties of the Ward Supervisors," "The Graduate Nurses Versus the Undergraduate Head Nurse," "Nursing in Contagious Diseases," "Student Government in Training Schools for Nurses." The session on Tuesday afternoon, the 17th, will be held in one of the halls at Teachers' College, and will be devoted entirely to occupations for invalids. Papers are promised from Dr. Hale, of Marblehead; Miss Tracy, of Jamaica Plain; Miss Lathrop, of Chicago, and others, on this important subject. An exhibit of occupations and of work done by patients will be placed in the Educational Museum of the college. On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 18th, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the first training school for nurses by Florence Nightingale will be celebrated at St. Thomas' Hospital, London. An exhibit is being arranged which will show portraits and bust of Miss Nightingale, her complete writings, and some autograph letters.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States will be held in New York, N.Y., May 18, 19 and 20, 1910. The morning session of the 18th will be at the Park Avenue Hotel; the afternoon will be a federated meeting of the Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses and the Associated Alumnae of the United States, at one of the halls of Teachers' College.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The Canadian Permanent Army Medical Service (Nursing Branch).

The Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses.—President, Miss Brent, Superintendent Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Secretary, Mrs. House, Superintendent City Hospital, Hamilton.

The Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses. — President, Miss Snively, Toronto General Hospital; Sec. Treas., Miss F. M. Shaw, General Hospital, Montreal.

The Association of Hospital Superintendents of Canada.—President, Mr. H. E. Webster, Secretary Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; Secretary, Dr. J. N. E. Brown, Medical Supt. General Hospital, Toronto.

The Canadian Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Baikie, 25 Lorne Ave., Montreal; Cor. Secretary, Miss Colley, 25 Hutchison St.; Rec. Sec., Miss Phillips, 45 Argyle Ave.

The Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses.—President, Mrs. Bruce Hill, Corner Ellice and Carlton Streets, Winnipeg; Secretary, Miss Isabel Gauld, 375 Langside St., Winnipeg.

The Nova Scotia Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Pemberton, "Resthoim," Halifax; Secretary, Miss Kirke, Supt. Victoria General Hospital, Halifax.

The Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario.—President, Mrs. Currie, 175 College St.; Cor. Secretary, Miss Edith Hargrave, 146 Winchester St.; Rec. Sec., Miss Julia Stewart, 12 Selby St., Toronto.

The Victorian Order of Nurses.—Miss Mackenzie, Chief Superintendent, 578 Somerset St., Ottawa.

The Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses.

The Brockville Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. V. A. Lott; Sec., Miss Margaret Grant.

The Collingwood G. and M. Hospital Alumnae Asociation.—President, Miss Knox; Secretary, Miss J. E. Carr, Collingwood.

The Calgary Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Dewar, 824 4th Ave. West; Secretary, Miss Rutherford, 506 4th St. West.

The Edmonton Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. R. Kneill; Secretary,, Mrs. Mason, 630 Sixth St., Edmonton.

The Ottawa Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. H. C. Church, 81 First Avenue, Ottawa; Secretary, Miss Nellie E. Slack, 189 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.

The Fergus Royal Alexandra Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Pauline Martignoni, Supt. of Nurses, Toronto Orthopaedic Hospital; Sec-Treas., Miss Trout, Supt. of Nurses Royal Alexandra Hospital, Fergus.

The Galt General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. Wardlaw; Secretary, Miss Adair.

The Guelph General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. A. Anderson; Cor. Secy., Miss J. E. Anderson.

The Hamilton City Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Coleman; Cor. Secy., Miss Aitken.

The London Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Hannah; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Armstrong, care Mrs. Judge, Dorchester.

The Kingston General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Frances Wilson, Union St., Kingston; Secy, Mrs. W. J. Crothers, Jr., 86 Barrie St.

The Montreal General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss K. H. Brock, 59 Park Ave., Montreal; Cor. Secy., Miss S. Ethel Brown, 26 Melbourne Ave., Westmount.

The Montreal Royal Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association. — President, Miss Grant; Secretary, Mrs. Edward Roberts, 135 Colonial Ave., Montreal.

The Ottawa Lady Stanley Institute Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. C. T. Ballantyne; Secy.-Treas., Miss M. K. Gallaher.

The St. Catharines G. and M. Hospital Alumnae Association—President, Miss L. Tuck; Secretary, Miss E. M. Elliott.

The Toronto Central Registry of Graduate Nurses,—Registrar, Mrs. Downey, 554 College St.

The Toronto General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. A. E. Findlay, 649 Church St.; Cor. Secy., Mrs. N. Aubin.

The Toronto Grace Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss De Vellin, 505 Sherbourne St.; Secretary, Miss Allen, 9 Pembroke St.

The Toronto Graduate Nurses' Club.—President, Mrs. Pellatt, 7 Wells St; Secy., Miss E. Ross Greene, 416 Sumack St.

The Toronto Hospital for Sick Children Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Barnard, 608 Church St.; Cor. Secy., Miss Isaacs, Baldwin St.

The Toronto Riverdale Isolation Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Mathieson, Supt. Riverrale Isolation Hospital; Secretary, Miss Muriel Gale, Riverdale Isolation Hospital.

The Toronto St. Michael's Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Power, 9 Pembroke St.; Secretary, Miss O'Mara, 9 Pembroke St.

The Toronto Western Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. McConnell, 125 Major St.; Cor. Secy., Miss Butchart, 563 Bloor St. W.

The Winnipeg General Hospital Alumnae Association. — President, Miss Johns, Winnipeg General Hospital; Secy.-Treas., Miss Hood, 367 Langside St.

The Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. W. F. Salsbury, 1340 Barnaby St.; Secretary, Miss Ruth Judge, General Hospital, Vancouver.

The Vancouver General Hospital Alumnae Association. — President, Miss Roycroft, 1036 Haro St., Vancouver. Secretary, Miss Jessie Hart, 2240 Westminster Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

The Victoria Graduate Nurses' Association. — President, Miss McNaughton Jones; Secretary, Miss Ethel Morrison, 1442 Elford St., Victoria.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS.

MATRONS—

Miss C. H. Potts, to Military Hospital, Chatham, on return from South Africa.

SISTERS—

Miss C. T. Bilton, to the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Grosvenor Road, London, S.W., from Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

Miss L. E. Mackay, to Military Hospital, Cairo, Egypt, from Military Hospital, Alexandria.

Miss D. M. Taylor, to Military Hospital, Alexandria, from Military Hospital, Cairo.

Miss E. M. Denne, to Military Hospital, Wynberg, South Africa, from Military Hospital, Bloemfontein.

Miss G. M. Allen, to Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, from Military Hospital, Chatham.

Miss E. H. Hordley, to Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, from the Alexandra Hospital, Cosham.

Miss E. M. Lang, to Military Hospital, Devonport, from Military Hospital, Tidworth.

Miss H. A. Hare, to Military Hospital, Tidworth, from Military Hospital, Devonport.

Miss G. S. Jacob, to the Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, from Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich.

Miss A. Barker, to Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, from Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot.

STAFF NURSES—

Miss J. H. Congleton, to Military Hospital, Tidworth, from the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Grosvenor Road, London, S.W.

Miss E. K. Kaberry, to Military Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt, from Military Hospital, Cairo.

Miss A. S. Siddons, to Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, from duty on T. S. "Plassy."

Miss S. W. Wooler, to Military Hospital, Colchester, from duty on T. S. "Plassy."

Miss E. G. Barrett, to the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Grosvenor Road, London, S.W., from duty on T. S. "Plassy."

Miss A. S. Siddons, to Military Hospital, Edinburgh, from Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

STAFF NURSES—Miss J. A. M. Stewart, Miss H. C. Johnston.

C. H. KEER,
Matron-in-Chief, Q.A.I.M.N.S.

THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

President, Mrs. Mill Pellatt, 7 Wells street, Toronto; First Vice-President, Miss E. J. Deyman, 87 Victoria street south, Hamilton; Recording Secretary, Miss J. Stewart, 12 Selby street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Miss E. Ross Greene, 418 Sumach street, Toronto; Treasurer, Miss Mary Gray, 505 Sherbourne street, Toronto. Board of Directors—Miss L. C. Brent, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Miss Florence Potts, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Miss K. Mathieson, Isolation Hospital, Toronto; Miss Donnelly, 608 Church street, Toronto; Miss E. Muldrew, 10 Roxborough street west, Toronto; Miss E. Rogers, Palmerston Boulevard, Toronto; Miss M. Barnard, 608 Clinton street, Toronto; Miss M. Kennedy, 1 Lakeview avenue, Toronto; Miss J. Neilson, 295 Carlton street, Toronto; Miss McNeill, 505 Sherbourne street, Toronto; Miss E. Jamieson, 105 Macpherson avenue, Toronto; Miss J. Wardell, 171 Delaware avenue, Toronto; Miss Irvine, 9 Pembroke street, Toronto. Standing Committees—Legislation, Convener, Miss J. Wardell; Revision of Constitution and By-laws, Convener, Miss M. Kennedy; Publication, Convener, Miss J. Stewart. Representatives to "Canadian Nurse" Editorial Board, Miss A. J. Scott, Miss Jewison; Representatives to Local Council, Misses Neilson, Wardell, Irvine and Smith.

The Annual Meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario will be held on May 24th at the Residence, Hospital for Sick Children. We appreciate the kindness of Mr. Robertson and Miss Brent in again placing the beautiful reception room at our disposal. The afternoon session will open at 2 p.m., and after the routine business is disposed of Miss Janet Neilson will give a paper on the tuberculosis work in connection with the out-patient department of the Toronto General Hospital. There will also be a report of the work of the Heather Club, an organization which is doing similar work among children in connection with the Sick Children's Hospital.

Miss Brent has kindly arranged for a number of demonstrations to be given, such as a hot pack for nephritis, placing a patient in the Fowler position, and giving a continuous rectal saline, etc. There will be a short paper on Spinal Analgesia, with an exhibition of Stovaine, the drug employed. The Milk Pasteurizing plant at the hospital will be exhibited, and the afternoon session will close with the usual social half-hour.

The evening session will commence at 8 o'clock, and the feature of this meeting will be a paper on Registration for Nurses, by Mrs. Mill Pellatt, followed by discussion of the subject. Arrangements for the evening session are not quite completed, but will be announced in the May CANADIAN NURSE, and also in the programmes to be sent to members of the association very shortly. The meetings of the Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses are to be held on May 23rd and 25th, and the matters to be discussed by both associations are of interest to all nurses, so that a large attendance is expected. Every nurse who can possibly come should be there.

JULIA STEWART.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS CANADIAN MILITIA, 1910.

Headquarters, 8th February, 1910.

The following appointments, promotions, retirements and confirmations of rank are promulgated to the Militia by the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Council:

Army Medical Corps.—To be a Nursing Sister, Miss Margaret Mostyn Mills, 1st January, 1910.

By command,

F. L. LESSARD,
Colonel, Adjutant General.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE COLLINGWOOD GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Officers for 1908-09: Hon. President, Miss Morton; President, Miss G. Morrison; First Vice-President, Miss P. J. Cottrill; Second Vice-President, Miss Ella Baker; Secretary, Miss J. E. Carr; Assistant-Secretary, Miss E. M. Dawson; Treasurer, Miss M. M. Redmond.

Sick Visiting Committee: Miss Moore, Miss Robinson, Miss G. Morton, Miss Klinck.

The meetings are held on the last Thursday of the month at 3 p.m. in the board room of the hospital.

GRACE HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.

President—Miss DeVellin.
First Vice-President—Miss McKeown.
Second Vice-President—Miss McMillan.
Secretary—Miss Allen.
Treasurer—Miss Wixon (by acclamation).

Board of Directors—Miss Carnochan, Miss Monery, Miss Soane, Miss Etta MacPherson and Miss Thompson.

Social Committee—Miss Shatford, Mrs. Corrigan and Miss Webster.
Sick Committee—Misses Irvine and Gibson.
Convener of Programme Committee—Miss McMillan.
Convener of Press and Publicity Committee—Miss Bell.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

President—Mrs. Findlay.
First Vice-President—Miss Ellis.
Second Vice-President—Miss Tweedie.
Recording Secretary—Miss Neilson.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Aubin.
Treasurer—Marion E. Hall, 18 Earl St.

Board of Directors—A. J. Scott, Grace Hospital; M. Tweedie, 53 Langley Ave.; Edith Hargraves, 146 Winchester St.

Conveners of Commitees:

Sick Visiting—Miss Kilgour.

Registration—M. E. Christie, 19 Classic Ave.

Programme—Mrs. Pellatt.

Social and Lookout—Miss Brereton.

Press and Publication—Mrs. Feeney.

Central Registry—Miss Kate Snodgrass, 644 Spadina Ave.; H. Fralick, 728 Spadina Ave.

Canadian Nurse Representative—Miss Lennox, 107 Bedford Road.

THE AULMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, TORONTO.

Hon. President—Miss Brent.

President—Miss M. L. Barnard, 608 Church St.

First Vice-President—Miss M. Ewing, 569 Bathurst St.

Second Vice-President—Miss A. Robertson, 182 Walmer Road.

Recording Secretary—Miss Monk, 668 Ontario St.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss B. Goodall, 660 Euclid Ave.

Treasurer—Miss M. Wilson, 47 Brunswick Ave.

Directors—Miss E. Jamieson, 107 Roxborough St. West; Miss M. Haley; Mrs. Thomas, 64 Binscarth Road.

Convener of General Business Committee—Miss J. Hamilton, 262 Jarvis Street.

Press Representative—Mrs. Clutterbuck, Grace St.

Canadian Nurse—Miss L. McCuaig, 605 Ontario St.

Invalid Cookery—Miss M. Gray, 505 Sherbourne St.

Central Registry—Miss L. Barnard, 608 Church St.; Miss Fellows, 56 Madison Ave.

Sick Visiting Committee—Miss J. Hamilton; Miss M. Ewing; Miss M. Isaac, 45 Alexander St. ,

Meetings are held in the Nurses' Residence on the second Thursday in each month, and will the nurses kindly remember that the little Invalid Cook Book might make an acceptable Christmas present for some of their friends?

QUESTION DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor THE CANADIAN NURSE:

Dear Madam,—Enclosed find one dollar for subscription to CANADIAN NURSE for 1910. I find it very helpful, and would miss it very much if without it. Would like to ask the following questions through its pages:

1. What is the opinion of the Superintendents' Association as to having a uniform course of study for the guidance of Training Schools for Nurses throughout the Province? This course might be prepared and published under the supervision of the Association. Would not this method simplify the work of the Superintendents and unify that of the Association?

2. Who are eligible for membership to the Canadian Association of Superintendents, and what are the conditions?

H. M. F. B.

HOSPITALS AND NURSES

McKellar General Hospital has received donations of upwards of $1,000 from fifteen of the business men of Fort William.

The Halifax Children's Hospital is doing splendid work. It is now caring for seventeen little patients.

Miss Rogers tells us that 1,500 of the school children of Pueblo have begun to use tooth brushes. The Board buys the brushes in large quantities and sells them to the children at 5 cents each.

Miss Lilian Ward, of the Henry Street Nurses' Settlement, in New York City, has gone to Japan for a holiday. She is accompanied by Miss Waters and two other ladies.

Edmonton, Alta., is to have a new city hospital, costing about $200,000. The present building has become inadequate owing to the rapid growth of the city and its surroundings.

Miss Elizabeth H. Phelan, of Richmond, Quebec, Canada, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Orthopædic Institute, Philadelphia, will give a course in massage to the nurses in training at the De Soto Sanatorium, Jacksonville, Florida.

The new Lady Grey Hospital established in Ottawa through the efforts of the Ottawa Anti-Tuberculosis Society, was opened on 15th February by Earl Grey. Speeches were delivered by His Excellency, Mayor Hopewell, Hon. W. J. Hanna, George H. Perley, M.P., and others.

The monthly meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Hamilton City Hospital was held Feb. 1st. Miss Barbara Simpson not being able to accept the position of President, Miss Ida Carr, Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, was appointed President. A very interesting lecture was given by Dr. Unsworth.

Mrs. W. H. Sims (T.G.H.), of Swan River, spent February with Mrs. Hermann Mutchenbacker (T.G.H.) at Mafeking. During her stay there she collected funds for the Swan River Cottage Hospital from the men of Mutchenbacker Bros.' mill and their surrounding camps, realizing one hundred and eighty-three dollars for the hospital funds.

The fourth annual meeting of the Canadian Hospital Association will be held in Montreal on Easter Monday and the following Tuesday, March 28th and 29th. Mr. H. E. Webster, Superintendent of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, is President. Dr. Christian Holmes, of Cincinnati, and other eminent hospital workers, will be present. One feature of the meeting will be a visit to the various Montreal hospitals, with demonstrations on some special features of their work. All hospital Superintendents and hospital Trustees are eligible for active membership, and anyone else particularly interested in hospital work is eligible for associate membership. For further information in regard to the meeting, application may be made to the Secretary, Dr. Brown, Toronto General Hospital. Copies of last year's proceedings may be had from him on application.

Miss Miller (V.H.G.), Charge Nurse of the Isolation Buildings, Vancouver General Hospital, has resigned.

Miss Bond (V.G.H.) has gone to Hedley, B.C., to take charge of the hospital there, under Dr. McEwen.

The sixth annual meeting of the Michigan State Nurses' Association will be held at Port Huron, Michigan, June 28, 29 and 30, 1910.

Miss Craig (V.H.G.) has accepted the position of Charge Nurse of the Operating Room at the West End Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

The hospital at Kincardine is being cordially supported by the community. The Ladies' Aid and the Board of Management acknowledge numerous contributions from citizens, including one from the Primary Department of Tiverton Public School.

Mrs. Minnie R. Walker, graduate of Memorial Hospital, Niagara Falls, N.Y., and of the Pennsylvania Orthopædic Institute, who has been nursing the last two years and a half in St. Thomas, Ont., is residing for the present in St. Catharines.

Dr. James J. Thomson, Edinburgh, who graduated with first-class honors, gained the Beaney Prize and acted in the Royal Infirmary as assistant to Professor Greenfield, has been appointed Superintendent of the Tuberculosis Institution at Tranquille, Victoria, British Columbia.

At the last meeting of the Alumnae Association of Toronto General Hospital, Mrs. Broughall gave an informal and interesting account of Georgina House, which has proved such a boon to the business girls of Toronto. Mrs. Broughall was the founder of Georgina House.

Miss Clark, of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, has been appointed Lady Superintendent of Hamilton City Hospital, in succession of the late Mrs. House, at $900 a year. Miss Clark formerly lived in Dundas. Dr. Langrill, the Medical Superintendent, was authorized to engage an Assistant Lady Superintendent, and it is likely that Miss Simpson will be appointed to this post.

The annual meeting of the Heather Club is near, and a cordial invitation to all nurses and their friends to join this club is extended. A good work is established, in caring for tubercular children in their homes, and in teaching mothers to protect the other children. We need funds and children's clothing. All are invited to join the club and help us. The Secretary is Margaret Clutterbuck, 148 Grace St., Toronto.

The regular monthly meeting of the Central Registry was held on Monday, March 7th, at 3 p.m. There were nine members present. The Treasurer's report was as follows: Registry calls, 106; personal calls, 66; hourly calls, 3; total calls, 175. Balance in Savings Account, $771.59; Current Account, $520.40; fees for February, $141.80; charts, $3; total, $1,436.79. Four applications were presented and accepted. The Registrar reported an increase in the number of calls in the year. A special meeting of the outside nurses was held on Thursday, March 3rd, at the Registrar's Office, where they expressed themselves favorably impressed with the idea of forming an association. There was a special meeting later to appoint their representatives.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND KEEP IT CIRCULATING

Therein lies the essence of the successful treatment of pneumonia.

The phagocytes are the scavengers of the blood, but unless the affected part receives the full amount of the normal flow with its opsonins, resisting power is lost. In pneumonia it is necessary to either increase the opsonic index of the blood, so that the small amount reaching the congested lungs may be of normal opsonic value, or dilate the vessels and let the blood freely circulate, carring the phagocytes into the lungs.

Heat is the best dilater of the blood-vessels, and an antiseptic poultice is the best agent for conveying moist heat.

Antiphlogistine
(Inflammation's Antidote)

offers an ideal method for the application of moist heat. It will keep the blood circulating because of its action upon the sympathic nervous system, which controls the circulation.

Schaffer, of Stuttgart, in his last treatise on the "Influence of Hot Air upon Inflammation," says: "Dry or wet hot compresses are more effective than hot air, as in Bier's method. Local warmth proved an excellent means of securing arterial dilation and accelerated circulation.

Free Circulation + Perfect Elimination = Restoration to Normal

In pneumonia, Antiphlogistine should be applied hot and thick over the thoracic walls (front, sides and back) and covered with a cotton-lined cheese cloth jacket.

Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Croup have a determined antagonist in Antiplogistine. It must always be applied at least ⅛ inch thick, and as hot as can be borne comfortably.

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO.
NEW YORK

At the regular monthly meeting of the Alumnae of the Hospital for Sick Children, five dollars was voted for the Pure Milk Fund for babies.

Miss Annie R. Cleland, of Montreal, who has been a patient in the Vancouver General Hospital, and has been suffering from multiple neuritis for the past twenty months, is now slowly progressing towards recovery.

Miss E. M. Hamer has resigned her position as Head Nurse in the Operating Room at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, and will do private nursing in Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Hamer is a graduate of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.

The following contributions have been received toward the furnishing of the Odd Fellows' Ward in the Kincardine General Hospital: Glamis Lodge, $25; Tiverton Lodge, $25; Lucknow Lodge, $15; Bervie Lodge, $10; Ripley Lodge, $10; Grand Master D. Derbyshire, $5; Penetanguishene Lodge, Kincardine, $150. Total, $240.

According to the Government Inspector's report for the past year the expenditure for the support and maintenance of the hospitals of Ontario was $1,594,750. This indicates a spirit of philanthropy that speaks well for the Province. Several new hospitals have been opened at different points, and others are in contemplation.

The Isolation Hospital, which has been conducted by the General Hospital, Calgary, is now to be taken over by the city, and the nurse now in charge is to be made Matron, with an increased salary and given a nurse for an assistant. It is proposed that the Board of Health conduct the institution in the future. There are now ten patients in the Isolation Hospital.

It is with very sincere regret that we have to announce the departure of Miss Cooper from among us. She has been our most efficient Corresponding Secretary for several years, and always a most active and interested member of our Alumnae Association (R.V.H.). She leaves Canada in May to reside in England. On the occasion of the Alumnae dinner given to the graduates, the Alumnae Association presented her with a handsome travelling bag and small handbag. The best wishes of all the members of the A. A., and also of her many friends in the R. V. H., go with her to her new home.

The members of the Toronto Western Hospital Alumnæ were entertained on March 7th at the home of the President, Mrs. I. P. MacConnell, 125 Major St. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presentation of a beautiful pearl sunburst from the Alumnæ to Miss Georgina Woodland, Superintendent of the Toronto Western Hospital, who leaves shortly to accept a similar position in the General Hospital, Moose Jaw, Sask. A neatly-worded address was read, expressing the regret of the members of the Association on account of Miss Woodland leaving the city, and extending their best wishes for her future welfare. Tea was poured by Mrs. W. T. Scott, assisted by Mrs. Yorke, Mrs. Fortner, Miss Anderson and Miss Margaret Scott. Among those present were: Miss Greene, Supt. St. Michael's; Miss Mathieson, Supt. Isolation; Miss Johnston, Supt. General Hospital, Orillia; Mrs. Paffard, Mrs. Jack McCullough, Misses Kelly, Drysdale, Butchard, Bowling, McArthur, Day, Misner, Turton, Jackson, Fee, Brett, M. Woodland.

No. TYPES OF ANEMIA 3

"Milk Diet" Anemia

Milk, as is well known, is very deficient in iron. After a prolonged milk diet, Anemia is not uncommon, especially after prolonged Typhoid and in Bright's Disease.

Pepto-Mangan (Gude)

when given in milk, both during and after a milk diet, satisfactorily supplies the lacking iron element and thus prevents or relieves the resultant Anemia.

In eleven-ounce bottles only Never sold in bulk

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Our Bacteriological Wall Chart or our Differential Diagnostic Chart will be sent to any Physician upon application.

The Marvel Syringe

Marvel "Whirling Spray" Syringe

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As the latest and best syringe invented to THOROUGHLY CLEANSE THE VAGINA, the MARVEL, by reason of its peculiar construction, DILATES and FLUSHES the vaginal passage with a volume of whirling fluid which SMOOTHS OUT THE FOLDS and PERMITS THE INJECTION TO COME IN CONTACT WITH ITS ENTIRE SURFACE, instantly DISSOLVING and WASHING OUT ALL SECRETIONS AND DISCHARGES.

Physicians should recommend the MARVEL SYRINGE in all cases of LEUCORRHŒA, VAGINITIS and all WOMB TROUBLES, as it is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

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The postponed January meeting of the Alumnæ Association of the Guelph General Hospital was held on Wednesday, March 2nd, at 3 p.m., at Miss Leadley's home. Owing to so much sickness, so many of our graduates were on duty the attendance was rather small. After the business of the Association was over these present had the pleasure of listening to a most interesting article on "Pneumococcus Vaccine," read by Mrs. W. J. Bell, after which a pleasant hour was spent and refreshments served by the hostess.

The Halifax Children's Hospital is making many friends, as the following letter to the Halifax "Journal" will show: "My visit to your Home for Children who require special treatment, will remain in my memory, I believe, while I live, and I trust you will invite other citizens to visit the hospital, so that they may see for themselves the good you are doing. I am sure every visitor will feel like assisting financially as far as he is in a position to do so. I am sending herewith 3 dolls. Please see that "Billie" is provided with one to play with as long as he remains with you, and when he leaves the hospital, if he wishes to take it away with him, please allow him to do so. Yours truly, Frank Colwell." Contributions are acknowledged in the same issue of the Journal, from Judge Russell ($25), and from a number of other prominent citizens. Fifteen children contribute with equal or perhaps greater generosity.

Over $100 will be added to the funds of Kincardine Hospital by a supper given by the Canadian Shredded Wheat Co. of Niagara Falls. The menu consisted of creamed chicken on shredded wheat, cold ham and pickles, triscuit and butter, Jello fruit sandwich and whipped cream, triscuits and McLaren's cheese, shredded wheat, ice cream and chocolate triscuits, tea and coffee. It was a supper fit for a king, and was all supplied by the Shredded Wheat Co., with the exception of the butter and cream, which was supplied by a number of farmers' wives free. Mr. J. Hewitt, who was in charge, gave an address on natural food, and invited all to visit the works at Niagara Falls and see how Shredded Wheat is made. The rest of the programme consisted of solos by Miss Rinker, Miss Hiles, A. M. Smith, D. Macgregor, J. E. Eastlake, Mr. Gillespie, and instrumental music by Misses Miller and Rinker.

The following address was presented to Miss Georgina Woodland by the President and Members of the Alumnæ Association, on her retirement from the position of Superintendent of the Western Hospital, Toronto: "We, the members of Toronto Western Hospital Alumnæ, are gathered here this afternoon to perform a pleasant duty. While we are all sorry you have decided to pursue your chosen profession in the far West, many hundreds of miles from your friends, relatives and sister nurses, we desire that you take with you our best wishes for your future and accept this token as a slight expression of the esteem in which you are held and will always be cherished by our Alumnæ. Since you have been connected with the Western Hospital you have won our affections by your unceasing interest taken in our Association, and we trust that in your new labors you will find your work congenial. As President of this Association in Toronto, I now ask you to accept this pearl sunburst, and trust you may long be spared to wear it in remembrance of your Alma Mater in the Queen City."

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The Alumnae Association (R.V.H.) gave their annual dinner to the members of the graduating class of 1910 on Thursday, March 17th, and it was a very pleasant occasion. The dining room in the Nurses' Home looked very pretty and attractive with its small tables decorated with daffodils and pussy-willows. The usual toasts were given: "The King," by Miss Grant; "The Governors," by Miss Archibald; "The Graduating Class" were addressed by Miss Margaret Campbell, one of last year's graduates, in a very happy and practical speech; "The Doctors," Miss O'Donohoe, and "Our Absent Friends," by Miss Guernsey. The graduating class this year numbers twenty-nine, one of the largest classes which has ever left the school.

The Public School nurses of the Pacific Coast have organized a School Nurses' Association. The object of the association is to strengthen the school nurse in her work through affiliation; to use its influence to establish the trained nurse in all Public School systems; to raise the standard of school nursing, and to promote friendly relations between the nurses engaged in this line of work. All nurses who are, or have been engaged in Public School nursing, and who are graduates of a recognized training school having not less than a two years' course of general training, are eligible to membership. The association has a Board of Directors who consider applications made through the Secretary. The officers are President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, each of whom serves one year. The association will have annual meetings at times and places designated. Miss E. T. Van Eman, 514 South Figueroa St., Los Angeles, is Secretary. Public School nursing is still in its infancy, and there is need for an interchange of ideas in the work, such as this association ought to bring about. It is hoped that this will be the beginning of a large and useful organization, as it is the first of its kind in this country. Miss Lina L. Rogers, S.C.H., Toronto, was made an honorary member of the society.

The Calgary General Hospital, now in its new and beautiful building, had a most successful annual general meeting this month. The Lady Superintendent's report showed that the number of deaths occurring in proportion to the number of cases treated in the hospital was considerably under that of previous years, and the cost of maintenance per patient was also less, being $1.20 per patient for 1909, as against $1.35 for 1908. Reports of the Women's Hospital Aid and the Girls' Auxiliary were also read and adopted with a hearty vote of thanks to both societies. The Hon. Secretary's report, which was given to the meeting last night, was one of the most favorable in the history of the hospital. The assets and liabilities show a surplus of $183,462, while the profit and loss account shows a surplus of $1,960 for the past year. In regard to the former amount there is a mortgage against the hospital, held by the city, for the sum of $75,000, to which the Board of Directors are entitled to a discharge. All those present at the meeting were enthusiastic over the turn financial matters have taken with regard to hospital affairs, particularly the old directors, who have had to weather many a storm in this connection. The work of the Woman's Hospital Aid and the Girls' Auxiliary has been stupendous, and the spirit shown by the women of Calgary in this work of mercy cannot be too highly commended.

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The many friends of Mrs. Macquoid, a graduate of Grace Hospital, Toronto, were shocked to hear of her very sudden death from the effects of an anaesthetic given for a minor operation on March 22nd at Spadina Gardens, Toronto. Mrs. Macquoid was a great favourite, not only with the profession, but with all who knew her. Her cordial and winning manner, her kind and unselfish ways, will long be remembered by us all, and we offer to her relatives the deepest sympathy in this great and sudden bereavement.

A most enjoyable evening was spent by the nurses who responded to the invitation issued by the Toronto Nurses' Club and Central Registry in the Temple Building on March 16th, the only regret being that so few were present. A letter was read by Mrs. Pellatt from the Welfare Committee regarding the pure milk problem, but it was decided that the various nursing organizations should deal with it. Mrs. Pellatt then gave a report of the work of the Executive Committee of the club. Mrs. Paffard outlined the programme of the extravaganza to be given by the club in Massey Hall April 15th and 16th, with a matinee for the children, one of the features to be "A Clinic on the Muzzled Dog by Six of the World's Greatest Surgeons." The Limerick berthe of such eventful career has at last been disposed of by drawing of lots, a nurse from the Isolation Hospital being the fortunate one. Much interest was taken by many of the recent graduates in the work of the Ontario Graduate Nurses' Association, many new members being secured, also a number of new stockholders for the club.

The Edmonton Association of Graduate Nurses gave a very enjoyable "At Home" on the afternoon of Feb. 26th in the parlors of the Y. W. C. A. Invitations were sent to the graduate nurses who had recently arrived in the city, but who had not yet become members of our association, in order to afford all the opportunity of becoming mutually acquainted. The large parlors were filled with the "Girls in white," as some one has aptly called those of the nursing profession, and for the time being all laid aside the burden of other people's ills to enjoy a chat and a cup of tea over other things than sick beds and temperatures. As the good-byes were said all voiced the same sentiment, "Such a pleasant time," and the thought was then suggested, why not have these meetings often? Miss McCullough, of the Victorian Order of Nurses, who recently came to Edmonton to work amongst the sick poor under the auspices of the National Council of Women, was in attendance.

MARRIED.

At her mother's residence in Woodstock on Feb. 21st, 1910, Isobel Anderson Currie, class of 1904, H. C. C., to Joseph W. Kilgour, of Ninga, Man. They will take up their residence in Ninga in May.

At the residence of Mrs. Cameron, Aberdeen Ave., Hamilton, on Feb. 7th, 1910, by the Rev. Thomas McLachlan, Miss Margaret Melross, to Dr. Albert Pain, of Jarvis. Miss Melross is a graduate of Hamilton City Hospital, of the class 1909.

DEATHS.

HOUSE.—At the City Hospital, on March 10, 1910, Mary R. McLaren, wife of Dr. F. C. House, Detroit, Mich. Funeral from the residence of her brother, W. H. McLaren, 401 Queen St. South, on Saturday at 3.30 p.m. Interment at Hamilton Cemetery.

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